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[Inclosure No. 1.]

ARCEIBO, PORTO RICO.

To all to whom these presents shall come :

Whereas, the _____, of _____, of which _____ is master, is now ready to depart from the port of Arceibo _____, and other places beyond the sea, with _____ persons, including the master of the said vessel :

We, therefore, by these presents, do make known and certify that no plague, nor any other dangerous or contagious disease, in an epidemic form, at present exists in the said port.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this _____ day of _____, 189 .

FERNANDO ALEMAN,
Sanitary Physician of the Port.

_____, Deputy Collector of Customs.

Measles, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and la grippe in Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, ALA., March 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to state that measles was brought to this town by the volunteers in June, and has prevailed more or less since; the disease has gone all over the city. Last week a death was reported as caused by pneumonia following an attack of measles. It is probable that other deaths primarily due to measles have been recorded under the final cause of death.

There have been 3 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis within the past week, 2 of them reported under other names (I witnessed a necropsy on the third case). There are other cases. No common cause except inclement weather is known.

The disease prevails in Lauderdale County, Ala., and there have been several fatal cases.

During the past month 4 death reports with la grippe solo, or as a complication, have been reported. Some physicians claim to have treated the disease, while others say they have not seen it. The disease has not been very prevalent, if it has existed here.

Respectfully, yours,

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in the United States.

ALABAMA.

Mobile.—Surgeon Murray reports, March 3, 1 case of smallpox sent to the pesthouse on February 25. He came from Clarke County. Several cases were reported from Hinds County, Miss.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the first case of smallpox which occurred in this city for many months was a case of varioloid in September, 1898; the source of infection in this case is supposed to have been New Mexico. The second case reported was in a tourist from New Mexico, on November 26, 1898, and the third case in the person of the wife of the attending physician upon the tourist. On December 27, 1898, the fourth case of smallpox was reported existing in the extreme southern limits of the city, the source of infection supposed to have been tramps from Arizona. This case was quarantined at the patient's residence. On January 16, 1899, a case was reported to the office which

had been concealed in a densely populated portion of the city since January 4, in a family owning a grocery store, who had conducted their business during the several days' illness of their brother. The source of infection of this latter case was from the one reported on December 27.

This will show you the cases reported, weeks ending as follows :

Week ended January 7, 1 case of variola, 1 case of varioloid; week ended January 14, 1 case of variola; week ended January 21, 1 case of variola, 1 case of varioloid, 1 death; week ended January 28, 1 case of variola; week ended February 4, 20 cases of variola, 3 cases of varioloid, 2 deaths; week ended February 11, 2 cases of variola, 2 cases of varioloid, 2 deaths; week ended February 18, 2 cases of variola, 5 cases of varioloid, 4 deaths; week ended February 25, 6 cases of variola, 3 cases of varioloid, 1 death.

We have removed all cases to the smallpox hospital that we could induce to go, others we have quarantined at their residences by placarding and flagging, and placing police officers at the residences, preventing any person from going in or out excepting by permission of the board of health.

I will make a weekly report as per request after this, now that I have received your blanks.

Respectfully,

L. M. POWERS, M. D.,
Health Officer, Los Angeles.

San Diego.—Assistant Surgeon Cooper reports, February 25, no further cases of smallpox since the death on the 19th of the only case. Origin of this case, Los Angeles. Eight suspects were vaccinated and isolated.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Dr. Woodward, health officer, reports as follows: March 2. Two new cases since March 1, 5 discharges, and 1 house released from quarantine. March 4. Two new cases since the 2d, 2 suspects, and 1 house released from quarantine. March 6. One new case since the 4th and 1 suspect.

GEORGIA.

Savannah.—Assistant Surgeon Foster reports, March 2, 1 new case of smallpox and 1 suspect; probable origin North Carolina and unconnected with the first case.

ILLINOIS.

Dr. J. N. Egan, secretary of the State board of health, reports, March 7, as follows :

Biggsville, Henderson County.—One case.

Cairo, Alexander County.—Twenty-six cases.

Dana, La Salle County.—One case.

Murphysboro, Jackson County.—Two cases. All precautions taken as to vaccination and quarantine.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Oakley reports, March 3, 1 new case.

MICHIGAN.

Berrien County.—Dr. Henry Baker, secretary of the State board of health, reports, March 2, 1 case of smallpox in Watervliet Township. Origin, probably from paper rags in paper mill where patient was employed.

Detroit.—Dr. Campbell, city health officer, reports March 7 that Detroit is free from smallpox and has been since February 17.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Burlington.—On request of Dr. Lewis, secretary of the State board of health of North Carolina, to send a smallpox expert, Passed Assistant Surgeon Pettus was directed to proceed to Burlington, N. C., to decide diagnosis in a case suspected of being smallpox, consulting with Superintendent of Health Goley. He reports as follows:

BURLINGTON, N. C., *March 1, 1899.*

SIR: According to your telegraphic orders of yesterday, I have the honor to report that I arrived at this place by the first train at 6 o'clock this morning, and as soon as possible visited the 2 suspects with the county superintendent of health, Dr. W. R. Goley. The first case seen was a white man named Hurley, a workman in the cotton mills here, and I found him sick with smallpox in the fifteenth day of the disease. The next case was also a mill workman, living in the adjoining house, a young white man, who had a mild case of varioloid. The other case, also a white man, working at the same mill, died yesterday morning, and was buried last night. From the clinical history obtained from his attending physician, I should say it was a case of confluent smallpox. Two other cases seen were not suspicious enough to warrant mention. The source of the contagion had not been discovered, unless it came from the cotton handled by these cases while working at their trades. A house-to-house vaccination will be begun at once, and a pesthouse has already been selected for the isolation of the sick, and another one for the detention of suspects.

Very respectfully,

W. J. PETTUS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., *March 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following in reference to the late smallpox epidemic in Oklahoma:

First case occurred November 30, 1898; the last convalescent, January 30, 1899. The cases were confined to Lincoln County, in and near the towns of Stroud and Chandler. Thirty-two cases were reported, with 10 deaths. A most significant condition occurred in connection with this epidemic. Of the 22 cases which recovered, every case had been vaccinated; of the 10 cases which died, there was no record in any instance of any one of them having been vaccinated. In other words, every vaccinated case terminated in recovery, and every unvaccinated in death. The form of the disease was exceedingly virulent, hemorrhagic or confluent, which accounts for a great percentage of deaths. The disease extended into the Indian Territory on the east, and nearly 50 deaths have been reported to me from that section.

Considering the malignancy of the disease and the number exposed

in the early part of the epidemic, we consider ourselves fortunate in having stamped out the epidemic in so short a time as sixty days. The 22 cases that recovered were strictly cases of varioloid, though many of them assumed, and were in fact, typical cases of smallpox.

Very respectfully,

L. HAYNES BUXTON.

PORTO RICO.

San Juan.—Surgeon Glennan telegraphs, March 6, 3 cases of smallpox.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Horry County.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Bailey reports, March 8, 10 or more cases of smallpox in Horry County, 40 miles from Georgetown.

TEXAS.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., *February 25, 1899.*

SIR: Since my last report I have the honor to inform you that no new cases of smallpox have developed in C. P. Diaz, Mexico (old Piedras Negras).

Regarding the old cases, I will state that they are convalescent, and no avenue has been left open by means of which the disease might spread through this focus of infection, as the Mexican authorities have isolated every case, disinfected the rooms and houses where the disease first broke out, and now have guards stationed around the hospital where the patients are confined.

I have one Marine-Hospital Service guard stationed on the Rio Grande just opposite the Mexican town of Mokal, this guard patrolling the river for a distance of 10 miles; and allowing no one to cross the fords in his territory. The custom inspectors of Eagle Pass and Del Rio are aiding me in keeping out the disease, and I feel sure that no case will get to this side. Every person coming into the United States is thoroughly examined, and everything is being done to prevent the entrance of smallpox, or any other contagious disease.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,

LEA HUME,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

LAREDO, TEX., *February 26, 1899.*

SIR: I acknowledge receipt of 6 copies of "Précis upon Smallpox." I will not require any more at present. One was marked as to disinfection of mail. I spoke to the postmaster regarding the disinfection. He seemed to think it unnecessary to disinfect mail, as the persons afflicted with smallpox here do not write letters; he, as yet, has not disinfected any mail matter.

I inclose weekly report of smallpox at this port, also report of Marine-Hospital Service inspectors at International Foot and Tramway Bridge. I also send you corrected report of smallpox at Laredo, Tex., January 1, 1899, to and including February 25, 1899, as I noticed errors in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS. (Correct report 376 cases and 83 deaths between above-named dates.)

The large proportion of deaths are for the following reasons: First, the Mexicans do not employ, nor will they permit, a physician to take charge and treat them properly; second, deaths among very young children when from no visible cause and not attended by a physician

are considered as smallpox and the necessary certificate reads accordingly so that precautions can be used, no public funerals, etc.

Week ended February 19-25. Returned for refusal to allow vaccination, 4; returned paupers, blind and crippled, 3; vaccinated and allowed to enter, 49; examined and allowed entry as immunes or recently vaccinated, 4,435; total examined, 3,491.

January 1-7, 13 cases, 6 deaths; January 8-14, 59 cases, 5 deaths; January 15-21, 37 cases, 8 deaths; January 22-28, 44 cases, 9 deaths; January 29-February 4, 69 cases, 14 deaths; February 5-11, 42 cases, 16 deaths; February 12-18, 46 cases, 15 deaths; February 19-25, 66 cases, 10 deaths; total, 376 cases, 83 deaths.

Respectfully, yours,

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria.—Sanitary Inspector Snowden reports as follows: February 28, 2 deaths, no new cases. March 1, 2 new cases. March 3, 3 new cases. March 4, 3 new cases. March 5, 1 new case. March 6, 2 new cases; 2 suspects. March 7, 1 new case. March 8, no new cases.

Norfolk.—Passed Assistant Smith reports as follows: March 1, new cases, 13; discharged, 1. March 2, new cases, 7; discharged, 4. March 3, new cases, 4; discharged, 1. March 4, new cases, 6; no discharges. March 5, new cases, 3; discharges, 11. March 6, new cases, 7; discharges, 25. March 7, new cases, 4; discharges, 12.

Portsmouth.—Dr. F. S. Hope, city health officer, reports for the week ended March 4, 44 new cases of smallpox—white, 5; colored, 39.

WISCONSIN.

Outagamie County.—Dr. Wingale, secretary of the State board of health, reports, February 28, 11 cases of smallpox in Appleton, 1 death, and 1 case in adjoining town of Harrison. All originated from rags in paper mill.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to March 10, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Antauga County.....	Feb. 24.....			Smallpox reported.
Calvert.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 20....	10		
Catherina.....	Jan. 6.....			Do.
Clarke County.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 20....		2	Several cases.
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....			Smallpox reported.
Collerine.....	Jan. 6.....	1		
Dallas County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Green County.....	do.....			Do.
Hale County.....	do.....			Do.
Lowndes County.....	do.....			Do.
Marengo County.....	do.....			Do.
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 25....	14		
Montgomery County.....	Feb. 24.....			Do.
Randolph County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Southside.....	Jan. 6.....	96		
Washington County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Wilcox County.....	do.....			Do.
Arkansas:				
Pulaski County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 1....	8	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Sept. -Feb. 25....	54	10	
Sacramento City.....	do.....	1		
San Diego.....	Feb. 19.....	1	1	
San Francisco.....	Jan. 31.....	2		